

264-761

1/7/2014

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460-0001



JAN 7 2014

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jamin Huang
Bayer CropScience LP
P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Amendment to add pollinator text per Agency letter dated 08/15/13
EPA Registration No.: 264-761
Primary Brand Name: Provado Solupak 75% Wettable Powder Insecticide in Water Soluble
Packets
Submission Date: September 25, 2013

Dear Mr. Huang:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is acceptable. A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. See 40 CFR 156.10(a)(6).

Under 40 CFR 152.130(d), EPA may establish dates by which all product distributed or sold by the registrant must bear revised labeling. The following paragraphs set forth the schedule for ensuring that that your product bears revised labeling within a reasonable time period.

- Any product released for shipment after 2/28/14 must bear the new label.

If these conditions are not complied with, EPA will take appropriate action against this registration. If you have any questions, please contact Gene Benbow at (703) 347-0235 or via email at benbow.gene@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Venus Eagle".

foz

Venus Eagle
Product Manager (01)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

2718

ACCEPTED
JAN -7 2014

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Herbicide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 264-761

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE
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PROVADO® Solupak 75%

Wettable Powder Insecticide in Water Soluble Packets

For control of certain insects infesting various crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine 75.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

..... 25.0%
 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 264-761

EPA Est. No.

STOP - Read the label before use
Keep out of reach of children
CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
 For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	
<p>Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton.
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining personal protective equipment, PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statements:

- When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging in the treatment area. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS



APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT

BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.



Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.

Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: <http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx>.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state, go to: www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

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TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing and Loading Requirements

To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading areas and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well head, sinkholes or field drains.

For Aerial Applications

Mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. Used the minimum practical boom length, do not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Importance of Droplet Size

An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Within typical equipment specification make applications to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

Release spray at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Do not use applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy.

Wind Speed Restrictions

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions

Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical mixing.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Recommendations for Tree Crops and Vineyards

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following specific drift management practices should be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Runoff Management

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. Employ the best management practices for minimizing runoff. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.

Endangered Species Notice

Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a Federal Offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area.

Resistance Management

Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area.

PROVADO® Solupak 75% Insecticide contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to Group 4A products may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominant method of

control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by PROVADO and to other Group 4A products.

The active ingredient in PROVADO is a member of neonicotinoid chemical class. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of PROVADO and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Bayer CropScience strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect's pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of PROVADO or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara, Assail, CALYPSO, Centric, Clutch, Couraze, Gallant, Impulse, Intruder, LEVERAGE, Nuprid, Pasada, TRIMAX PRO and Venom.

Other 4A Group, neonicotinoid products used as soil/seed treatment include: ADMIRE PRO, Advise, Alias, Belay, Couraze, Cruiser, GAUCHO, Macho, Macho Max, Nuprid, Platinum, Venom, and Widow.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://irac-online.org/>.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for crops that are contracted to have pollinator services or for food/feed & commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators:

FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES



Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless the following condition has been met.

If an application must be made when managed bees are at the treatment site, the beekeeper providing the pollination services must be notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

FOR FOOD CROPS AND COMMERCIALY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS



Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met:

- The application is made to the target site after sunset
- The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55°F
- The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response
- The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying
- The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer CropScience Emergency Response telephone number is 1-800-334-7577.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Offer for recycling, if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Do Not Apply PROVADO In Enclosed Structures Such As Greenhouses Or Planthouses.

Apply Provado as a direct or broadcast foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary without runoff for optimum insecticidal efficacy. Use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and spray adjuvant if necessary to obtain thorough coverage. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of PROVADO on leaves and fruit may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. PROVADO may be applied with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum spray volumes unless otherwise specified on crop specific application sections are 10 gallons/Acre by ground application and 5 gallons/Acre through aerial equipment. PROVADO may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE section below) if allowed in crop specific application section.

PROVADO use on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting is not permitted by may be allowed under state-specific 24(c) labeling. As with any insecticide, care must be taken to minimize exposure of PROVADO to honey bees and other pollinators. Do not use Provado on crops requiring bee pollination during bloom and a minimum of 10 days prior to bloom. Additional information on PROVADO uses for these crops and other questions may be obtained from the Cooperative Extension Service, PCAs, consultants or local Bayer CropScience representatives.

Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs. active ingredient per acre, per crop year, regardless of formulation or method of application, unless specified within a crop specific applications section for a given crop.

Additional product use information may be obtained by calling 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

Mixing Instructions

To prepare the application mixture, add a portion of the required amount of water to the spray tank and with agitation add PROVADO. Complete filling tank with balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. PROVADO may also be used with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions. Please see Compatibility Note below. When tank mixtures of PROVADO and other pesticides are involved, prepare the tank mixture as instructed above and follow Mixing Order below. Do not use PVA packets in a tank-mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents.

Mixing Order

When pesticide mixtures are needed, add PROVADO first and allow PVA packets to dissolve plus any other wettable powders or wettable granules, flowables (suspension concentrates) second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Ensure good agitation as each component is added. Do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer solution is added, a fertilizer pesticide compatibility agent may be needed. Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

Compatibility Note

PROVADO Insecticide is physically compatible with many registered pesticides and liquid fertilizers. However, do not use PVA packets in a tank-mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic, which is not soluble in water or solvents. When considering mixing PROVADO with other pesticides or with liquid fertilizer, first contact your supplier. For further information, contact your local Bayer CropScience representative. If your supplier and Bayer CropScience representative have no experience with the combination you are considering, you should conduct tests to determine physical compatibility.

Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture before adding PROVADO to the spray or mix tank. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order, to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. Poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily re-disperse indicates an incompatible mixture that should not be used. Do not use PVA packets in a tank-mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents. For further information, contact your local Bayer CropScience representative.

CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Refer to GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE section before proceeding with chemigation application.

Types of Irrigation Systems

Chemigation applications of PROVADO may be made to crops through overhead sprinkler chemigation systems if specified in crop-specific recommendations sections. Do not apply PROVADO through any other type of irrigation system.

Water Volume

PROVADO chemigation applications should be made as concentrated as possible. Retention of PROVADO on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. Chemigation of PROVADO in water volumes exceeding 0.10 inches/Acre are not recommended.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration

The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Drift

Do not apply when the wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Required System Safety Devices

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or normally shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water from Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

ROTATIONAL CROPS*
Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient, as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12-month plant-back interval is required.
Immediate Plant-back
All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, bulb vegetables – crops of crop group 03-07, canola, corn (field, sweet and pop), rapeseed, sorghum, sugar beet, and wheat.
30-Day Plant-back
Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye and triticale), soybeans, safflower
12-Month Plant-back
All other crops
*Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

FIELD CROPS

Applications - PROVADO® Solupak 75% Wettable Powder

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. PROVADO may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. PROVADO may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre	
Cotton aphid Cotton fleahopper Bandedwinged whitefly Plant bugs (excludes <i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Green stink bug Southern Green stink bug Bollworm/Budworm (ovicidal effect)	0.7 – 1.3	
Pests Suppressed		
Lygus bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	1.0 – 1.3	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 6.5 ounces/Acre (0.31 lb AI/A) Do not graze treated fields after any application of PROVADO. PROVADO may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.		
Tank Mix Recommendations		
Pests Controlled (in addition to pests listed above)	PROVADO Rate ounces/Acre	Bidrin® 8* Rate fluid ounces/Acre
For early season control of: Thrips	0.7 – 1.0	1.6 – 3.2
For mid to late season control of: Plant bugs Stink bugs (including Brown stink bug) Grasshoppers Saltmarsh caterpillar Cotton leafperforator	0.7 – 1.0	4.0 – 8.0
Restrictions (in addition to Restrictions listed above) o 1/ Refer to the Bidrin® 8 product label for specific use rates; observe all restrictions and precautions that appear on the label.		

POTATO

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Flea beetles Leafhoppers Psyllids	1.0
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum Interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 4.0 ounces/Acre (0.19 lb AI/A)	

TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids	0.5 – 1.1
Flea beetles	
Japanese beetle	1.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 6.0 ounces/Acre (0.28 lb AI/A)	

VEGETABLE and SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Applications – PROVADO® Solupak 75% Wettable Powder

Apply specified rate per acre as broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. PROVADO may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. PROVADO may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

FRUITING VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 8 plus Okra including: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra, Pepper (including bell, chili, cooking, pimento and sweet), Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Colorado potato beetle	1.0
Leafhoppers	
Whiteflies	
Pepper weevil (Pepper only)	1.6
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 5.0 ounces/Acre (0.24 lb AI/A)	
Applications For pepper weevil, apply specified dosage of PROVADO by ground equipment only, timing applications prior to a damaging population becoming established. Good coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Applications of PROVADO must be incorporated into a full-season program, where alternations of effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action are utilized in a blocked or windowed approach. For additional information, please contact your Bayer representative, Extension Specialist or crop advisor. When targeting adult whiteflies, use higher rate within the specified rate range.	
^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

GLOBE ARTICHOKE

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Leafhoppers	1.1 – 2.7
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. AI/A)	

HERBS^{1/}

Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A Including: Angelica, Balm (Lemon Balm), Basil (Fresh And Dried), Borage, Bumet, Camomile, Catnip, Chervil (Dried), Chinese Chive, Chive, Clary, Coriander (Cilantro Or Chinese Parsley Leaves), Costmary, Culantro (Leaf), Curry (Leaf), Dillweed, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (Leaf), Marigold, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Parsley (Dried), Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Savory (Summer And Winter), Sweet Bay (Bay Leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	0.9
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 2.8 ounces/Acre (0.13 lb AI/Acre) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.</p> <p>Note Not all crops and/or varieties listed above have been tested for phytotoxic effects. Without specific knowledge about a particular crop and variety, Bayer CropScience strongly recommends that only small areas or numbers of plants of each be treated and evaluated prior to commercial use.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.</p>	

HEAD and STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 5 including: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) broccoli, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhopper Whiteflies	1.0
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 5.0 ounces/Acre (0.23 lb AI/A)</p> <p>^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.</p>	

LEAFY GREENS VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Subgroup 4A Plus Watercress including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Cilantro, Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Spinach (including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)), Watercress (commercial production only). Applications must not be made to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water, Watercress (upland)

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 5.0 ounces/Acre (0.23 lb. AI/A)</p> <p>Applications For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application. Applications must be made to fully leafed-up canopies only.</p> <p>^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.</p>	

LEGUME VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 6 (except soybean, dry) including:

Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean

Bean (*Lupinus* spp., including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)

Bean (*Phaseolus* spp., including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)

Bean (*Vigna* spp., including adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)

Pea (*Pisum* spp. including dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)

Other Beans and Peas (Broad bean (fava), chickpea (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean (hyacinth bean, lentil, Pigeon pea, soybean (immature seed), Sword bean)

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	0.9
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 2.7 ounces/Acre (0.13 lb. AI/A)	
^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

ROOT, TUBEROUS and CORM VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 1C (except sugarbeet) including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Beet (garden)^{2/},

Burdock (edible)^{2/}, Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), carrot^{2/}, Cassava (bitter & sweet)^{2/}, Celeriac^{2/}, Chayote (root), Chervil

(turnip-rooted)^{2/}, Chickory^{2/}, Chufa, Dasheen (taro)^{2/}, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip^{2/}, Radish^{2/},

Oriental radish (diakon)^{2/}, Rutabaga^{2/}, Salsify (black)^{2/}, Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Sweetpotato^{2/}, Tanier

(cocoyam)^{2/}, Tumeric, Turnip^{2/}, Yam bean (jicama, manioc pea), Yam (true)^{2/}

For applications on Potato see Field Crops section

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	0.9
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 0.9 ounces/Acre (0.044 lbs AI/A) on Radish; 2.8 ounces/Acre (0.13 lb. AI/A) on other crops Maximum PROVADO applications per crop season: 1 on Radish; 3 on other crops ^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. ^{2/} Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.	

STRAWBERRY

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.0
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per crop season: 3.0 ounces/Acre (0.14 lb. AI/A) Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.	

TREE, BUSH and VINE CROPS

Applications – PROVADO® Solupak 75% Wettable Powder

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. PROVADO may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. PROVADO may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests. Aerial application of PROVADO may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, specified application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.

BANANA and PLANTAIN ^{1/}

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb A/A)	
^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

BUSHBERRY

Crops of Crop Subgroup 13B including: Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	0.8 – 1.1
Blueberry maggot Japanese beetles (adults) Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	1.6 – 2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. A/A) Maximum number of PROVADO applications per year: 5 Minimum application volume (water): 20.0 GPA – ground; 5.0 GPA – aerial. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.	

CITRUS

Crops of Crop Group 10 including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Satsuma mandarin, other cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Asian citrus psyllid Blackfly Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Leafminers Mealybugs Scales Whiteflies	2.7 – 5.3 (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure)
Pest Suppressed	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.7 – 5.3
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. A/A) Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.	
Applications Scales – time applications to the crawler stage. Treat each generation.	

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COFFEE ^{1/}

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	2.1
Pest Suppressed	
Scales	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb A/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications: Apply specified dosage of PROVADO as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area insuring thorough coverage. PROVADO may be applied through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Aerial application of PROVADO may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.	
^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

GRAPE

Including American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape.

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs	0.8 – 1.0
Grapeleaf skeletonizer	1.0
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 2.0 ounces/Acre (0.1 lb A/A) PROVADO may be applied by ground application only.	

HOPS

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days Minimum interval between applications: 21 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 6.4 ounces/Acre (0.3 lb A/A)	

POME FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 11 including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (including Oriental pear), Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers	1.2 – 2.1
Aphids (except woolly apple aphid) Apple maggot Leafminers San Jose scale	2.1
FOR PEAR, ONLY Mealybugs Pear psylla	5.3
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb A/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications Applications targeting apple maggot must be combined with manufacturer's specified rate of a sticker, such as nu-film 17.	

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POMEGRANATE ^{1/}

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Whiteflies	2.1
Pest Suppressed	
Scales	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 6.4 ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/Acre) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. ^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

STONE FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 12 including: Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Green June beetle Japanese beetle Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Plant bugs Rose chafer San Jose scale	1.1 – 2.1
Cherry fruit fly	1.6 - 2.1
Pest Suppressed	
Plum curculio Stink bugs	2.1
Restrictions for Apricot, Nectarine, Peach: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 6.4 ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/A) Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application; 25 GPA – aerial application. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Restrictions for Cherries, Plums, Plumcot, Prune: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application; 25 GPA – aerial application Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.	

TREE NUTS ^{1/} - except Almonds

Crops of Crop 14 Including: Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut [black and English]

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids (except Black pecan aphid) Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters <i>Phylloxera</i> sp. (leaf infestations) Spittlebugs Whiteflies	0.9 – 1.9
Black pecan aphid Mealybugs San Jose scale	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 6 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 7.7 ounces/Acre (0.38 lb AI/A) Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications Applications for control of San Jose scale must be timed according to crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Two applications on a 10 to 14-day interval may be required to achieve control. ^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

TROPICAL FRUIT

Including: Acerola, Atemoya^{1/}, Avocado, Birida^{1/}, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya^{1/}, Custard Apple^{1/}, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Llama^{1/}, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop^{1/}, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple^{1/}, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) Whiteflies	2.1
Pest Suppressed	
Scales	2.1
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. AI/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. ^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

OTHER CROPS

Applications – PROVADO® Solupak 75% Wettable Powder

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. PROVADO may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. PROVADO may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Adelgids Sawflies	1.1 – 2.1
Restrictions Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. AI/A) Applications Gall-forming adelgids – time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud-break of earliest bud-breaking trees. Once galls form spraying will be ineffective.	

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD^{1/}

(Include Members of the genus *Populus* grown for pulp or timber)

Pests Controlled	Rate ounces/Acre
Aphids Leaf beetles	1.1 – 2.1
Restrictions Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum PROVADO allowed per year: 10.7 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb. AI/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.	
^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.	

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